The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1879. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 20

RUSSELL AND KITCHEN.

Sometime ago, our member from this District, in a pointed speech in the *Record* avowed that two Democrats sat in the House, one from Florida and one from North Carolina, who were there by frauds of returning boards.—Russell came home soon after, and "Capt." Kitchen, who claims to be the legal member from the Second District, took occasion in Russell's absence to reply to his remark, and use some insulting language.

After a while Russell returned to his seat and on the 14th of this month took Kitchen in hand, rising to a personal explanation. He gave him a very severe castigation. After Russell closed, Kitchen crazy mad jumped up, ran down into the area fronting the Speaker, and deadly pale, commenced to "saw the air," scream, and almost curse. As near as we can find out from the *Record*, Kitchen made as great an ass of himself as his limited capacity would permit. He transcended the rules of the House, and the rules of decency, and finally Russell turned the tables on him by a witticism, which sent him, amid the jeers of his Democratic friends, up that spout "where the woodbine twineth." This is probably the final quietus of Kitchen, as well as of the fraud which he represents.

This disreputable fellow, who is undertaking to pass himself off as a decent Democrat, took occasion during his disgraceful ranting to say that "few respectable white men in the south belonged to the Republican party."—There are many mean scamps among the Democrats, but not one meaner than Kitchen.

THE IMPROVEMENTS TO OUR HARBOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

Since the first stone was dropped in what has become a great embankment against the Ocean, a mile and a half in length, tending to restore our old ship channel to its former depth and emancipitating our commerce from its severe annual tax, I have watched the progress of the great work with an interest almost personal. I was aware that it was considered by the Engineer Department in the nature of a problem to be solved and that there were grave doubts as to its success among the ablest of the Engineers. But it has now gone on for these ten years, amid discouragements not a little appalling, to the very eve of completion, so that by October next the long and anxious anticipations of the commercial interests of our city will be changed to an absolute and positive reality.

During last week, in company with Mr. George Z. French, the present contractor, I spent nearly a day at the scene where the greater part of the labor has been performed—New Inlet. We walked from Zeke's Island down a high beach from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in width, to Smith's Island, and when I remembered the day when I accompanied the officer then having charge of the works in a boat on an open sea over this same space, it seemed more like a dream than the reality. The great waves of the Atlantic, driven by an east wind ten days old, were lashing this artificial shore created by the hands of man, as if a modern Canute had resisted the sea which mocked at the commands of the ancient one. The most remarkable part was the dam across New Inlet itself. It is a wall of stone which at low tide is above the water, extending from Zeke's Island to Federal Point. This embankment will be completed during the present summer, when the old channel will be substantially restored and the work accomplished. More than 120,000 cubic yards of stone have already been dumped in this wall.

The present effect of these obstructions is various. Even at present the depth of water in Snow's Channel is increasing, in consequence of the water diverted from the New Inlet channel. Far outside is seen a white line of breakers, known as the Carolina reefs, which are constantly shallowing from the effects of closing New Inlet. At low tide these shallows can be walked upon and it is estimated that the ultimate beach will extend from a point near the old Confederate mound battery in a southeasterly direction to Smith's Island. But the immediate shallowing promises to be nearer inside, starting from a little above battery Buchanan, and running across to Smith's Island, leaving a small body of water between it and the works which will ultimately be filled up by the drifting sand. So we may begin to look for a time near at hand when a drive way or a railroad will be open from Wilmington to Bald Head, where in its natural features will be open one of the most magnificent beaches and summer resorts on the Atlantic coast.

In the meantime a great ship channel from Wilmington to Bald Head will be open, admitting vessels drawing at least twenty feet of water, coming straight along the old ship channel. Then there will be no more lightering of Ocean-going vessels outside the bar, but vessels of the heavier draft will load at our wharves and proceed unobstructed to the Ocean. What a cost will be lifted from the commerce of this ancient port, which has struggled so long with its unequal advantages. What prosperity may come to this old mart of trade, which has been dreaming for all these dreary years of the time when she would welcome the commerce of the great ports of the Atlantic.

It ought to be mentioned that the old ship channel now known as the "Seward Channel" will have to be dredged for some years, as will also Snow's channel opposite New Inlet, and the remainder of the "logs" will have to be taken out further up the river. It may be several years before the whole volume of the Cape Fear will roll to the Ocean, and the channels kept in condition without the paternal attention of the government. It has been a fortunate circumstance that in all these years the mercantile element of this city has been a unit in favor of this improvement. They have almost as one man, stood by the appropriations, often appearing before the committees of Congress by their agents and always by their legal representatives, and the other members from the state.

But it must be said that the city and the Cape Fear region is more indebted to Senator Ransom for the appropriations since the year 1872 than to any other man. Always alert, always industriously attentive, he has never failed to wield his high influence in the Senate in favor of this portion of his constituency. Several times the appropriations have come from the House to the Senate at an insignificent figure, to be rescued by the adroitness and indefatigability and personal influence of Senator Ransom. It was especially so in this late appropriation where it came from the House at the small sum of $25,000, but came out of the conference committee of which Gen. Ransom was chairman, we think, with the sum of $100,000,—enough to complete the work.

It may not be considered out of place to add that the first appropriation of $100,000, was made on the motion of the writer of this, as an amendment to the River and Harbor bill, after a severe struggle and a close vote in the Senate, as well as the second appropriations of $75,000, the next year. Though less influential therinafter, there have been few years since when he has not aided to some extent this important work. He therefore participates in common with others in the general gratification at its approaching completion, and the benefit which this port will derive from it

J. C. A.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1879.

DEAR POST.—I have waited as long as time will permit for this weeks issue of your paper (if I don't write to day you will not receive the letter in time to go in Saturday,) to see what would come out of the Russell, Kitchen controversy. But sufficient time has elapsed to show that no blood will be spilt! one wont fight and the other is glad.

Our Greenback member of Congress from the Third North Carolina District returned to Washington and to his seat after a two weeks absence, on Monday last. And on Tuesday he made what he called a personal explanation, &c. (Just before he left Washington, two weeks ago, he published a speech in the *Congressional Record* that was never made in Congress, in which he reflected very properly on Mr. Kitchen and then went home. While he (Russell) was away Capt. Kitchen who it is well known holds his seat by the grossest frauds ever committed on any people or practiced by them, and it is also believed that corrupt means were used to perpetrate this outrage, attacked Mr. Russell, as I stated in my last week's letter, very severely, accused him of slander and falsehood. Mr. Russell in this personal explanation went for Capt. Kitchen with gloves off, he fairly scalped him to the very great amusement of the members of Congress and the lobby. Capt. Kitchen undertook to answer the speech of Mr. Russell, but the wounds inflicted by Russell were so severe that Kitchen could not keep his legs under him, and his own party (Democrats) had to choke him off, very much to his mortification and disgrace. Kitchen, as you are aware, is a very bad man; his character, at home, is such as gentlemen do not admire. It is very well known, that if the Democrats of his District had thought there was a possible chance to have carried the District they would never have nominated him for the place. It is impossible for him to tell the truth, and his last effort has disgusted his brother Democrats in Congress, which will result in his being unseated.

You, of course, have heard about the last veto of President Hayes. Well, it has just killed the Democrats; they are like a ship at sea in a storm without a rudder, they do not know which way to turn for safety. The Republicans here are in better spirits than they have been for years. It is now certain that whoever the next nominee for President is, he will be elected by a very large majority.

The House tried to pass the army bill over the President's veto but failed, all the Greenbackers who voted went with the Democrats; Mr. Russell did not vote at all, which surprised us very much, as we thought he was a Republican on all questions other than the financial question, but his reticence on on this matter has cast a very great doubt over his Republicanism.

Commissione Raum's report on Tuesday, concerning illicit distilling and other violations of the internal revenue laws in the southern states, was read by members of Congress from the south with mortification. The report shows more violations of the Revenue laws in five of the southern states than the balance of the United States combined.

It will be interesting to the colored people to know that Senator Bruce, chairman of the committee on the Freedman's bank investigation, has gone to work in earest, and will bring the guilty parties to justice.

Senator Windom nailed the lie direct on Hampton, (who by fraud writes himself a Senator) to-day.

Mr. Thurman, the Senator from Ohio, made his opening campaign speech to-day in the Senate. He spoke all the seats empty and himself hoarse. He took more whiskey than he did water. Thurman is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He is drunk a good part of the time, so much so at times that he has to be taken to bed to hide his disgrace. If the Democrats nominate Thurman and the Republicans Sherman, victory for the latter will be a very easy one.

N. C. REBUBLICAN.

The Abbe's Temptation, by Emile Zola, author of "L'Assommoir," and "Helene," translated by John Stirling is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson and Brother's Philadelphia, in uniform style with "L'Assommoir." One of the most noted literary editors in New York, in writing to the translator, says: "It is the sweetest love story I ever read, and is a great book, for there is much in the work that is lovely and pathetic. It is also a work of marvellous ability, not immoral in any sense, while it teaches a great lesson. The Abbe Mouret, brother of Helene, who serves to point the moral in Zola's previous work, entitled, "Helene, or, une Page D' Amour,' is the Cure of a village whose inhabitants are steeped in all the degradation of peasant life. In the Abbe is developed the devotionality of his mother. Innocent of all guile, uncomfortable and blushing at the profession of his female parishioners, wedded to the worship of the Virgin Mary, he, with his half-witted sister, lives a life of purity, and happiness, until his mind is unbalanced by the constant strain on both mind and body, caused by his incessant vigils, and to save his life he is taken to a deserted villa, where his reason is gradually restored; and with returning reason comes health, strength and love. As Zola depicts the innocent love and purity of the unhappy Abbe, one can scarce believe that he, who wrote 'L'Assmmoir,' can be the author of this sweet, pathetic, and charming love story."

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.—Two of he Surgeons of this notable Institute will visit Wilmington, N. C. May the 26 and 27, 1879, stopping at the Purcell House. They will have with them a fine outfit of braces and surgical appliances, and will be prepared to treat all kinds of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Hip Disease, Spinal Disease, Paralysis, Piles and Fistula, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, &c. For full particulars, Address National Surgical Institute, Atlanta, Ga. ap,27-4t

Of all the officers commanding the thirty-two vessels of Commodore M. C. Perry's squadron in the Gulf of Mexico in 1847, only the following six named are living: Commander Joshua R. Sands, commanding steamer Spitfire, now retired Rear Admiral Lieut. Samuel Lockwood, commanding steamer Scourge, now retired commodore; Lieut. Timothy A. Hunt, commanding store ship Electra, now retired commodore; Lieut. Thomas Turner, commanding Schooner, Reefer, now retired Rear Admiral; Lieut S. W. Gordon, commanding Schooner Mahonese (prize), now retired Rear Admiral; Lieut, Jno. J. Glasson, commanding Schr. Falcon, now retired commodore. Admiral D. D. Porter was the executive officer of the Spitfire.

CITY ITEMS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. George W. Price, Jr., has taken charge of our city subscription, and is authorized to collect and receipt for monies due the POST for subscriptions.

All papers after this issue, which are not paid for, will be promptly stopped.

The Supreme Court meets in Raleigh Monday June 2nd.

Board of Audit meet to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock.

Board of Aldermen meet to morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Criminal Court of New Hanover county meet to-morrow week.

Captain John Fitzgerald's little child had her arm broken on Wednesday last.

DIED.—David Stacher, one of the oldest colored men in our city, died on Friday last.

Marriage lisenses were issued to two white and two colored couples during the past week.

It is reported that some one has been in the habit of late of stealing the oil lamps in the city.

The Treasurer's office, at the City Hall, has been thoroughly renovated, which it very much needed.

One hundred and eighty dollars were paid into the Sheriff during the past week,—for retail liquor lisenses.

Six hundred and nine dollars and thirty-five cents were paid on last week to the City Clerk and Treasures.

Seven deeds and two chattel mortgages were probated by Stacy Van-Amridge, Esq., Clerk of Superior Court.

The Adjutant General of the state has ordered a parade of the white battalion of this city on the 20th, and the colored on the 30th instant.

United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina will convene in Raleigh Monday June 2d, His Honor Judge Bond presiding.

Most Venerable Patriarch W. M. T. Forrester will arrive in the city on the 9:30 train from the north, Saturday evening, and will be the guest of Geo. W. Price, Jr.

See Lodge Directory published elsewhere for time and place of meeting of the different Lodges in the city. The directory is correct and can be relied upon.

Mr. E. W. Manning, President of Bellevue Cemetery, is having it handsomely fitted up, by laying off drives and walks, planting of shade trees, shurbbery, &c.

The Superior Court convenes in New Hanover county June 2d, December 1st. In Pender county June 16th and December 13th. In Brunswick county March 31st, and September 29th.

CORRECTION.—The article on the inside credited to the *National Republican*, headed "Mr. Conkling's grand opportunity" should have been credited to the New York *Sun*. It was copied merely to show what the *Sun* was saying.

MR. GUTHRIE.—We understand that the fraudulent usurper of the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick county was in the city last week inquiring who was the local editor of the POST. He need not look around, or put himself to much trouble about finding the local editor. If he will look at the head of the editorial column of this paper he will find the name of a gentleman who is *responsible for every line that appears in the* POST.

FEARFUL FALL.—A little four year old boy, the son of Mr. Thos. E. Skipper, fell from the second story piazza of Cronley's drug store, on corner of Fourth and Hanover streets, on Monday last. It was thought at first that the child was dead. The doctor arrived and found it was only slightly injured. We congratulate the parents on the lucky escape of their loved one, and hope it will be a sufficient warning to them against such carelessness in the future.

Is it stealing for one man to put another man's money in his pocket, with the intent to appropriate the same to his own use? If so, what does Mr. Guthrie think of his action in taking the money that rightfully belong to Samuel P. Swain, Clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick county, after the direct decision of the Supreme Court that Mr. Swain was the properly elected Clerk of the Court? We ask Mr. Guthrie to answer this question, and assure him that our columns are open to him to justify his questionable conduct—if he can.

Magnolias are in bloom.

There are only eight vessels in port.

Fifteen prisoners are confined in the county jail.

The police made fifteen arrest during the past week.

Seven vessels sailed from port during the past week.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery last week.

One interment in Bellevue Cemetery for the past week.

Sixteen vessels and steamers arrived in port last week. The river steamers not included.

Four interments in Oakdale Cemetery during the week just passed—3 adults and 1 child.

Seven interments in Pine Forest Cemetery during the past week—3 adults and 4 children.

The mortuary statistics for the past week were much larger than for the same period for some time past.

Only one sinner confined in the city prison when we went to press. There are probably more by this time.

THE REGATTA.—The Club has finally decided to have the first Regatta in the river, on the 26th instant: Get your boats ready boys.

There are 586 bales of cotton, 5,175 casks of spirits, 100,514 barrels of rosin, 593 do. turpentine, and 15,954 do. tar ashore and afloat at this port.

There has been splendid weather during the past two weeks for truck gardening. The rains have been frequent, and young plants, after being transplanted, do not seem to stop growing.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Magistrates for six years, commencing the 1st Thursday in August 1879: J. P. Montgomery, of Federal Point; Jno. D. Taylor, of Wilmington; J. A. Farrow, of Masonboro; Gerritt Walker, of Harnett; Iredell Johnson, of Cape Fear.

Mr. Washington Burkhimer died very suddenly while attending to business, on Friday last. Mr. B. was well known in this city as a manufacturer and dealer in cigars. He leaves a wife and large family of children to mourn his death. They have the sympathy of many friends.

MILITARY.—The following officers were elected by the Wilmington Light Infantry Company on Monday night last: Walter Coney, Captain; Thos. C. James, First Lieut; H. McL. Green, Second Lieut.; W. J. Gordon, Junior Second Lieut.; W. B. Goodman, Ensign. It was decided to have a target practice on the 20th inst.

WILL IT BE MURDER.—We ask the the acting Sheriff of Brunswick county (Mr. Chinnis) if he don't think it will be *murder on his part to hang a man until he is dead*, right in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court, that Edward W. Taylor is the regularly elected sheriff of that county? The columns of the POST are open, free of charge, to Mr. Chinnis to an swer the above question. Mr. Chinnis is a minister of the Gospel, we understand, therefore we cannot believe that he is willing to have such a responsibility on his hands. A sin that he will have to answer for in another world, and before another Judge. Mr. C. cannot shirk the responsibility by deputizing another to do this work, for if it is done in his name he is responsible just the same. These are grave matters for him to consider.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—Jane Outlaw, colored, a dame of pugilistic propensities, was again guilty of violating the peace, and was required to enter into a justified bond, on Monday, to keep the peace for six months.

William Thomas, colored, was in trouble last week, and before Justice Hill in two cases, namely, assault and battery and trespass. He was ordered to pay $5 and costs in the first instance and one penny and costs in the other.

Jennie Rhodes was bound over to the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of stealing a valuable gold watch.

Matilda Hall, colored, was required to enter into a bond of $50 to keep the peace.

Polly Vann and Alice Beatty had some little unpleasantness and their case was adjudicated by Justice Hall.

An oily-tongued youth from the city of brotherly love was carried before Justice Hall at the instance of a victimized merchant of this city on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He was made to disgorge and he left the city for pastures new and people green. He was engaged in getting up an advertising scheme.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEND TO F. G. RICH & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive outfit free. may 18—1y.

Free Love Lodge No. 1469, G. W. of O. F.

H. J. WHITRHEAD, N G
W. T. HALL, N F
A. J. JONES, P N F
E. M. GREEN, V G
T. F. HALL, Treasurer
JOS. WILLIS, P S
I. G. BARNETT, P N G
JNO. PAILLIPS, I G
P. H. HARLEY, Warden
J. K. CUTLAR, Chaplain

Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Dock and Water sts. may 18—tf

Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608 G. W. of O. F.

JOHN W. AVERY, N G
GODFREY WILLIS, N F
E. A. DUDLEY, P N G
J. M. SLOAN, V G
P. W. LAWRENCE, Treasurer
A. A. DUDLEY, P S
W. H. MARSTELLAR, P N G
MORRIS McFARLAND, I G
THOS. MILLER, Warden
ALEX. ELLISON, Chaplain
L. H. DAVIS, Marshal

Regular meeting 1st and 3d Monday night in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Market and South Water streets. may 18—tf

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN - KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniament is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

a 18-1y

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

jan 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot), and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much highe since we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all he goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace." (a fine Havana it was), but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.

dec 15 P. L. B. & CO.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W, P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1879.

The President stands by the country and defends the Constitution, as will be seen by the veto message which we print elsewhere. The boldness and impregnability of the President's grounds of objection to this coercive legislation has apparently demoralized the Democrats. When he informs them that they are concerting a plan to subordinate the federal government to the will of states, and that he can consent to no legislation which does not recognise the absolute freedom of citizens at the polls, they see that they will be compelled to consider the whole question involved before the American people. That question is whether the powers of the national government are to remain as our fathers decreed, the coordinate powers of that government respected, and the rights of citizens maintained.

Senators Wade Hampton and Butler are opposing the confirmation of D. T. Corbin as Chief Justice of Utah, and have made certain charges against him. These charges Mr. Corbin has completely refuted and proved to be false; It is said that in case of his rejection by the Senate Mr. Corbin will go back to South Carolina and resume the practice of law. It is morover asserted that Attorney General will designate him as the counsel for the United States in the election cases. Mr Corbin's legal abilities are acknowledged in the highest legal circles. In brains and learning and legal acumen Wade Hampton and Butler both are but wisps of straw to be twisted around Corbin's thumb and fingers. There will be a goring of the other man's ox if he goes back to South Carolina.

Some of the speculations of Col. Waddell, in his Newberne address over the decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers, were creditable to his head and heart. It was a style of disquisition far above what is usual on such occasions, and it exhibited unusual intellectual scope. It is a broad step forward when a southern man and a Confederate can see in the results of the war an advance in civilization and opportunities more desirable.

It is significant that a company in Boston have bought 60,000 acres of land in north Tennessee, about 40 miles below the Kentucky line, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, where they propose to found a colony.

THINGS TO BE THOUGHT OF.

There has been no instance on the whole face of the globe during the last century where a population so successfully kept up the pretense of being what they were not as the Democrats of the south. The old days when the south was constantly on exhibition as the spoiled child of the nation were no comparison to the present. Everybody who knows anything about the southern Democracy is aware that the present Democracy of the south is the legitimate child of the element which created the rebellion, and is the administrator *de bonis non* of its goods chattels and effects. Cross road politics is the real politics of that party in the south and always has been. Their good manners and the studied paraphrases which are adopted on arriving in Washington and exhibited there, are not their manners at their native cross roads, any more than those of a Modoc Chief are the same while holding a consultation with the President as among the volcanic crags where Custar fell. It is somewhat, though not the same in degree, as when the Abysinian King went to England and was admitted to the royal presence, and went home and resumed his occupation of cutting off heads at will.

It is now constantly represented that the south are an oppressed people, the victims of tyrannical power, of unjust measures, of wanton robberies and injuries. There is no one of these alleged grievances which have any basis in truth excepting the great and primary one that in the appeal to arms which they brought on, they were beaten and defeated in a general and irretrievable disaster. There was no element of cruelty in any of the policy of the conquering power. They might have held the whole south as military dependencies and under military law, might have executed or incarcerated leaders, confiscated estates, and proceeded to inflict punishments. They did no such thing. Even when Lee's legions were scattering southward, and the Confederate officials were fugitive, the proclamation of leniency went forth. Even while the conquerors were rejoicing in splendid pageants at home, gloomy embassies were approaching the Capital from nearly all the southern states, and were kindly received. Men in myriads were restored to the citizenship which they had alienated, states resumed their places one by one, and from out fields of carnage, it became a white and spotless triumph unstained by a single drop of blood.

The great heart of the north, even of those soldiers who had returned to their homes from weary marches and sanguinary battles, gushed forth in sympathy for this shattered region. Even while the guns of the two armies were unshotted, and gloomy fortresses were un-dismantled, the northern doors of trade were opened, and northern capital sought these prostrate cities. They recognized the lofty maxim that the hour of triumph was the hour of magnanimity, and from the government down to the people peace was proclaimed.

What has been the result? The south, rejecting one by one the Sibylline leaves of peace like the 14th amendment, found themselves tendered as a finality the rigid terms of the reconstruction acts of March 1867. Even then the old ruling element of the country might have organized their state governments. But they refused indignantly, and this part of the country was submerged in an era of violent passions, of brutal calumnies, and of all the baser instincts of men until the present period when having gained power by unlawful means and violence they resume the very attitude and opinions which brought on the war, a species of legislation and conduct which menace alike liberty and the rights of men. Where is this to stop? What is to be the end?

Capital is leaving this part of the country, native while men are leaving it by hundreds of thousands. Even the negroes are making a thus far rather futile attempt to get away, threatening the destruction of whatever is left of the labor system. These states are becoming poorer and poorer each year. There is nothing but gloom and depression and impoverishment in prospect. What, we ask again, is to be the end? Will the white men of the south wake up to the situation and to their own and the country's interest? Will they rise and trample under foot the principles which have once brought them to disaster, and which threaten them again?

DR. GRISSOM'S REPORT.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the report of Dr. Grissom, the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, to the Board of Directors for 1879. We had very nearly said that our pleasure ended with the Doctor's courtesy, for on reading the document we experienced nothing but pain, mingled with admiration for the author's exposure of a grievous wrong and his bold protest against it.

The average of patients under treatment last year was 278, and the appropriation by the legislature was $62,000, giving a *per capita* expenditure to each patient of $223.02, or 16⅔ cents per day for board to each patient. This was $20,000 less than the estimate of the Board of Directors, and $60.30 less *per capita* than the average cost to each patient in asylums of that kind over the United States. When the Superintendent represented these facts to the committees of the two houses of the legislature who had this appropriation in charge, they cut it down for this year to $50,000—or a reduction of $12,000. It seems that the same committees and the same legislature had already provided for a deficiency on the last year of $8,000, thereby confessing the inadequacy of the appropriation of $62,000, and yet they cut down this year by $12,000.

The Superintendent proceeds to demonstrate as plainly as facts, figures and language can show anything the distress, injustice and inhumanity of this proceeding towards a great humane institution. He arraigns the legislature in detail showing conclusively the embarrassments and suffering which this niggardly treatment would bring upon the unhappy inmates. He insists that all the appropriations since 1876 have been grossly inadequate. He shows that the average daily cost for patients in institutions of this kind over the United States is 70⅛ cents daily, while the cost at Raleigh is cut down to 49⅓ cents, and adds that it is expected that "for 49⅓ cents per day, patients of both sexes will be *housed*, and *fed*, and *clothed*, and *nursed*, and *treated*, and *bathed*, and *warmed*, and *exercised*, and *amused*, and *instructed*, and *comforted*, while the buildings, and furniture, and machinery are all to be kept in repair and in condition fit for service."

These statements being true the state has on hand as one of its humane institutions which is liable to become a great hive of human suffering and misery. So far as the feeding of the inmates is concerned it is not so good as that of the convicts in the Penitentiary. Anybody who reads this report cannot help coming to the conclusion that by the neglect or bad judgment of somebody there is a grievous wrong inflicted upon one of the most unfortunate classes of our population.

TOBACCO.

The *Asheville Citizen* gives the following as the yield of tobacco this year in Madison county in the transmontane region. This looks like a good business:

Noah Corn, from 4 acres, realized $560; J, Ellington realized $484.44 from 2 acres; L. Taylor realized $197.-20 from 2 acres, and Mr. Gwaltney obtained a yield of 708 pounds from 1 acre, for which he received $312.24; making a total of $1,553.88 realized from 9 acres. The tobacco grown by Mr G. himself was deadened with the deadening tongs, to which fact he in part attributes the handsome price obtained. He has used these tongs for two seasons, and thinks them a decided success in the maturing of the leaf.

THE VICKSBURG MIXED CONVENTION.

A convention composed of leading planters and leading colored men of the Mississippi Vally has just been held at Vicksburg. This body came together in consequence of the recent exodus of colored people from that region to Kansas and other parts of the northwest. So far as professions go the convention is well enough. It appears that the colored people in it kept quiet awaiting the action of the white planters. If the terms of the resolutions which we publish below are carried out in good faith, it will have the effect of checking the exodus probably. If they prove to be false promises, it will have a contrary effect. The newspaper report says:

The general sentiment of the whites is to faithfully carry out the provisions of the resolutions adopted. The negroes have but little to say. Many express their opinion that the result of the convention will be to stop the exodus for the present, until the next election, which will afford an opportunity to test the sincerity of the pledges made by the whites.

The resolution adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That the interests of planters, laborers, landlords and tenants are identical, that they must prosper and suffer together; that it is the duty of planters and landlords of estates here represented to devise and adopt some contract system with laborers and tenants by which both parties will receive full benefit of labor, governed by intelligence and economy.

Resolved, That this convention does affirm that the colored race has been place by the Constitution of the United States, and the states represented, and the laws thereof, on a plane of absolute legal equality with the white race, and does declare that the colored race shall be accorded the practical enjoyment of rights, civil and political, guaranteed by said Constitution and laws.

Resolved, That to this end, the members of this convention pledge themselves to use whatever power and influence they possess to protect the colored race against all dangers in respect to the fair expression of their will at the polls, which they apprehend may result from fraud, intimidation or bulldozing on the part of the whites, and as there can be no liberty of action without freedom of thought they demand that elections shall be fair, and free, and that no repressive measures shall be employed by the colored people to deprive their own race in part of the fullest freedom in the exercise of the highest right of citizenship.

Resolved: That the unrestricted credit system pervading the states here represented, based upon liens or mortgages on stock, and crops to be grown in the future, followed by short crops, has provoked distrust, created unrest, disturbed their entire laboring population. All laws authorizing liens on crops for advances constituted of articles other than those of prime necessity at moderate profits, whether such advances are made by landlord, planter or merchant, should be discountenanced, and repealed.

Resolved, That this convention call upon the colored people here present to contradict the false reports circulated among, and impressed upon the more ignorant and credulous, to instruct them that no lands, mules, and money await them in Kansas, or elsewhere, without labor or price, and report to the civil authorities all persons engaged in disseminating such reports.

Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of the colored people to emigrate when they please, to whatever state they may select for their residence, but this convention urge them to proceed in their movements toward emigration as reasonable human being, providing in advance by economy, effective labor, means for transportation and settlement, sustaining their reputation for honesty and fair dealing by preserving intact, until completion, contracts for labor, the leasing of which they have already made. If, when they have done this, they still desire to leave, all obstacles to their departure will be removed, and all practicable assistance will be afforded them, and their places will be supplied with other contented labar.

Your committee believe that if the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions are practically carried out by the people of both races in good faith, the disquiet of our people will subside. We appeal to the people of both races in the states here represented to aid us in carrying these resolutions into effect and to report to the authorities all violations of the laws and all interferences with private rights.

Garrick's Romance.

Garrick's first love episode was amusing. He tumbled head over ears in love with Peg Woffington, and with her and Macklin, another actor, went to housekeeping, each to be in turn housekeeper for a month. But the arrangement did not last long, Foote declares, on account of David's meanness. "Peggy made the tea too strong," said he. The love affair was soon cured and not long after Garrick married Mademoiselle Violette, the *danseuse*—a mysterious person who brought letters from the Empress Maria Theresa to the ladies of the British aristocracy, who are seen holding her shawl at the wings while she dances on the stage. Violette's birth was noble. The drunken incident seen by play-goers of our times in the play of *David Garrick* is a true one, Garrick having promised the lady of title who protected Violette that he would disgust her with him, the patroness looking for a higher match. But so touched was she by Davy's magnanimity that the lady relented, and gave her consent to the match, and a dowry of £6000 to the bride.—OLIVE LOGAN, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

Robert Porter Keep, of the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, edits, with notes, stories from Herodotus and the seventh book of the history. Herodotus, he says, offers the first successful attempt of the Greeks to write in prose. The present selections, published by the Harpers, in handy form and in clear, fine type, are designed to present Herodotus in his two-fold character of the profound historian and the fascinating story-teller. The notes are very full, and contain references to the grammars of Hadley and Goodwin.

MILITARY BILL VETOED.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following is the Message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives the bill entitled "an act to prohibit military interference at elections."

To the House of Representatives:

After a careful consideration of the bill entitled "an act to prohibit military interference at elections," I return it to the House of Representative, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

In the communication sent to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month, returning to the House, without my approval, the bill entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes." I endeavored to show by quotations from the statutes of the United States now in force, and by a brief statement of facts in regard to recent elections in the several states, that no additional legislation was necessary to prevent interference with the elections by the military or naval forces of the United States. The fact was presented in that communication that at the time of the passage of the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to the employment of the army as a posse comitatus, or overwise, it was maintained by its friends that it would establish a vital and fundamental principle which would secure to the people protection against a standing army. The fact was also referred to, that, since the passage of this act, congressional state and municipal elections have been held throughout the Union, and that in no instance has complaint been made of the presence of United States soldiers at the polls.

Holding as I do the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long settled and important constitutional principles.

The true rule as to the employment of military force at the elections is not doubtful. No coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of a combination of evil disposed persons or of armed bodies of the militia of a state or of the military force of the United States. No soldiers, either of the Union or the state militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of the ordinary civil police. There has been, and will be, no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the national right of the national government to employ its military on any day, and at any place, in case such employment is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United states. The bill before me is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall not be lawful to bring to, or employ at, any place where a general or special election is being held in a state, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the legislature or Executive of the state where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

It will be observed that the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of military forces at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the places of elections when such use is necessary to enforce the Constitution and the laws. But the excepted cases leave the prohibition so extensive and far-reaching that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the Executive Department of the government.

The first act, expressly authorizing the use of military power to execute the laws, was passed almost as early as the organization of the government under the Constitution, and was approved by President Washington May 2, 1792. It is as follows:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any state by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by this act, the same being notified to the President of the United States by an Associate Justice or the District Judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the Militia of such state to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a state where such combinations may happen shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the legislature of the United States be not in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other state and states most convenient thereto as may be necessary, and the use of Militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of 30 days after the commencement of the ensuing session.

In 1795 this provision was substantially re-enacted in a law which repealed the act of 1792. In 1807 the following act became the law by the approval of President Jefferson:

"That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws either of the United States or of any individual state or territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the Militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerquisites of the law in that respect."

By this act it will be seen that the scope of the law of 1795 was extended so as to authorize the national government to use not only the Militia, but the army and navy of the United States, in causing the laws to be duly executed.

The important provision of the acts of 1792, 1795, and 1807, modified in its terms from time to time to adapt it to the existing emergency, remained in force until, by an act approved by President Lincoln, July 29, 1861, it was re-enacted substantially in the same language in which it is now found in the Revised Statutes, viz:

Sec. 1,298. Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within any state or territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the Militia of any or all the states, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever state or territory thereof the laws of the United States may forcibly opposed or the exection thereof thereof forcibly obstructed.

This ancient and fundamental law has been in force from the foundation of the government. It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain days and at certain plaoes. In my judgment, no fact has been produced which tends to show that it ought to be repealed or suspended for a single hour at any place in any of the states or territories of the Union. All the teachings of experience in the course of our history are in favor of sustaining its efficiency unimpaired. On every occasion when the supremacy of the Constitution has been resisted and the perpetuity of our institutions imperiled, the principle of this statute, enacted by the fathers, has enabled the government of the Union to maintain its authority and to preserve the integrity of the nation At the most critical periods of our history my predecessors in the executive office have relied on this great principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the "whisky rebellion" in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle, President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing orders for the employment of "such force either of the regulars or of the Militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities * * * as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise," and it was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous other occasions of less significance, under probably every administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country, and almost without attracting public attention. The great elementary constitutional principles which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption, is that the government of the United States possesses, under the Constitution, in full measure, the power of self protection by its own agencies, altogether independent of state authority, and, if need be, against the hostility of state governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes unimpaired, as it has been from the very origin of the government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than a provision of the Constitution itself. There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at the times and places of holding elections, if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them, perhaps the most of them, have been set forth in the debates on this measure. They relate to extradition, to crimes against the election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to civil rights of citizens, and to other subjects. In regard to them all it may be safety said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the general government an important part of its power to enforce the laws.

Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of the state and against the national authority. The presence or employment of the army or navy of the United States is lawful under the terms of this bill at the place where an election is being held in a state to uphold the authority of a state government then and there in need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the authority of the government of the United States then and there in need of such military intervention.

Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful, and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a state election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a national election against the same local violence that would overthrow it. This discrimination has never been attempted in any previous legislation by Congress, and is no more compatible with the sound principles of the Constitution or the necessary maxims and methods of our system of government on occasions of elections than at other times. In the early legislation of 1792 and of 1795, by which the Militia of the states was the only military power resorted to for the execution of the constitutional powers in support of state or national authority, both functions of government were put upon the same footing. By the act of 1807, the employment of the army and navy was authorized for the performance of both constitutional duties in the same terms.

In all later statutes on the same subject matter, the same measure of authority to the government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties, No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for the discrimination in favor of the state and against the national authority, which this bill contains.

Under the sweeping terms of the bill, the national government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right and from the discharge of the imperative duty to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws at the places and times where and when its elections are held. The employment of its organized armed force for any such purpose would be an offense against the law, unless called for by, and, therefore upon, permission of the authorities of the state in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the state governments for the discretion of the government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties? In my judgment, this is an abandonment of its obligations by the national government, a subordination of national authority, and an intrusion of state supervision over national duties, which amounts in spirit and tendency to state supervision.

Though I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections, in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of this bill, and as employed by the people of this country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation limited to that object which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of the power of the government under the Constitution and laws.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, May 12, 1879.

The Southern Baptist Convention met at Atlanta on the 7th, inst., at 11 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, 400 delegates being present from the following states: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, and West Virginia. Fourteen conventions are represented by lay and clerical delegates. The session was called to order by J. P. Boyce, of Kentucky. The following officers were elected: President, J. P. Boyce, of Kentucky; Vice-Presidents, C. L. Cocke, of Virginia; J. B. Peter, of Virginia; W. C. Crane, of Texas; and Joshua Long, of Louisiana. All former Secretaries were re-elected. They passed resolutions of cordial fraternity towards their northern brethren.

Judge Dick during the late term of the court at Statesville delivered his lecture on the Bible.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1879.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday May 27th, 1879, for supplying Rations and Ship Chandlery (to be bid for separately) for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Schedules of articles of Ship Chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

W. P. CANADAY
may 11—3t. Collector.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Post Office Department,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of North Carolina from October 1st, 1879, to June 30th, 1880. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
may 11—6w Postmaster General

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless, relief and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else.

☞"I consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely."

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleaveland, O.

"Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than $100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than $40."

DAVID SPARLING, Ingraham, Ill.

"Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief.

JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada.

☞No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK.

March 23—1y.

WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will pleash answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

Address,
FINLEY, HARVEY & CO.,
april 20—1y Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

THE following are a few of the testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York:

Dear Sir—I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians,

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 21. 1867

UDOLPHO WOLFE, ESQ. Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours,

Signed CHAS. A. SHERLY, Chemist

NEW YORK, CEDAR, STREET
November 26th, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, ESQ., Present:

Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnaps, which I took from a fresh package in you bonded warehouse, and find as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification: that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully,

FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

CHEEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATOY,
13 Exchange Place, New York,
November 25, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq:

Dear Sir—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully, yours

ALEX, TRIPEL, Chemist.
FRANCIS E, ENGELHARD, M. D.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
18 Beaver street, New York.
may 4—1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1879.

THE SOLARGRAPH WATCH!
Only $1.00

A perfect Time-keeper, Hunting-Case, and HEAVY PLATED CHAIN, latest style. We warrant it for five years to denote time as accurately as a $100 Chronometer Watch, and will give the exact time in any part of the world. It also contains a FIRST-CLASS COMPASS, worth alone the price we charge for the Time-keeper. For Men, Boys, Mechanics, School Teachers, Travellers, and Farmers it is indispensable. They are as good as a high-priced watch, and in many cases more reliable. Boys, think of it! A Hunt-Case Watch and Chain for $1.00. The SOLARGRAPH WATCH is used by the Principal of the Somerville High School, and is being fast introduced into all the schools throughout the United States, and is destined to become the most useful Time-keeper ever invented. The SOLARGRAPH WATCH received a Medal at the Mechanics' Fair, at Boston, in 1878.

This is no toy, but is made on scientific principals, and every one warranted to be accurate and reliable. We have made the price very low simply to introduce them at once, after which the price will be raised.

The SOLARGRAPH WATCH AND CHAIN is put up in a neat outside case, and sent by mail to any address for $1.00. We have made the price so low, please send two stamps if convenient to help pay postage. Address plainly,

EASTERN MANUFACTURING CO.,
Rockland, Mass.
ma 18—2t

Mr. Conkling's Grand Opportunity.

There have been several occasions when Mr. Conkling's friends have felt that he missed an opportunity greatly to enhance his reputation. Had he determinedly opposed the Electoral Commission and the entire infraction of the Constitution which placed Hayes in the White House, he would have achieved a distinction worthy to be called fame—something far above the transient notoriety which he has gained in the Senate by his sharp and biting discussion of trivial matters.

Many New Yorkers were indignant at Mr. Conkling's silence on the financial issues; but the time for debate on these has gone by.

There is at present, however, another opening which Senator Conkling might improve advantageously to the country and to himself. It is afforded by the attempt to elect Grant to a third term. No one knows better than Mr. Conkling, that this ought not to be permitted. Mr. Conkling, at heart, must wholly disapprove of putting Grant in nomination again. He knows, too, there is just one way to prevent it. He knows that one way is by nominating John Sherman of Ohio.

There are reasons why it would be a particularly brilliant move on the part of Mr. Sherman. It would be regarded as a purely patriotic act. It is well understood that personally Mr. Sherman is very distasteful to Mr. Conkling. Although he is a man of many dislikes, there are probably few persons whom he dislikes more heartily than he does John Sherman. Still, the Senator should not be prevented by selfish considerations from performing his whole duty to the country. That duty requires the defeat of any candidate who aspires to a third term. It requires the defeat of Grant. This can be done by nominating Sherman. Will Senator Conkling lead the movement? That is the question.—*National Republican*

How a Toad Undresses.

About the middle of July, I found a toad on a hill of melons, and not wanting him to leave, I hoed around him. He appeared sluggish and not inclined to move. Presently I observed him pressing his elbows against his sides and rubbing downward. He appeared so singular that I watched to see what he was up to. After a few smart rubs his skin began to burst open straight along his back. Now, said I, old fellow, you have done it; but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants, the same as anybody would, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his cast-off cuticule forward between his fore legs into his mouth and swallowed it; then, by rising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath until it came to his fore legs, and then grasping one of these with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling, stripped off the skin; changing hands he stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, and all the while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The operation seemed an agreeable one and occupied but a short time.—*New York Graphic.*

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion met at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, May 7th, and elected Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., Grand Commander for the ensuing year. The General was introduced to the commandery at the close of the business meeting, and presided at the supper which followed. About fifty gentlemen were present, including Captain Braine, Commander Erben, Pay Inspector Eldredge, and Paymaster Stevenson of the Navy; Col. O'Beirne, of Gen. Schofield's staff, and others of the army. The New York Commandery is in a very flourishing condition.

The third, if not the second, library in Great Britain, the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, of which David Hume was once the "Keeper," is threatened with ruin. It has been hitherto supported by the Corporation of the Scotch Barristers, who find the burden more than they are able to carry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE OF, IF NOT THE
LARGEST STOCKS
OF WHOLESALE
GROCERIES OFFERED
FOR SALE IN THE
State of North Carolina,
CAN BE FOUND AT
ADRIAN & VOLLERS
Southeast Corner Dock and Front Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Orders and Purchasers Solicited.
july 7 tf

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands.
250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades,
150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders Sides, Strips, Bellies.
200 Hhds and Bbls MOLASSES,
Call on or order direct from
dec 21 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: $2 50 and $3 per day; With Rooms, per month, $35; Table Board, per month $25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars
ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

Jan 18. COBB BROS., Proprietors.

BLACKSMITH
AND
HORSE - SHOEING.

I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and mules, repair carts, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of work.
feb 1 tf RICHARD WATERS.

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

18, 20 MARKET ST.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
and
Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Blankets,
&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
dec 21 tf.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.
jy 20 1m

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov 24th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 6:38 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 1:00 P. M,
Leave Weldon daily at..... 2:32 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at..... 9:53 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 9 20 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 3.50 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at..... 2.13 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at..... 8:16 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5,00 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8,30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
nov 10—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OEFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 24th, the following schedule will be run on this read:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 8.26 P. M
Leave Florence..... 1.03 A. M
Arrive at Columbia..... 4 15 A. M
Leave Columbia..... 12.55 P. M
Leave Florence..... 4. 47 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 9 00 A. M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 10 13 A M
Arrive at Florence..... 2 39 P M
Leave Florence..... 3.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6.18 P M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

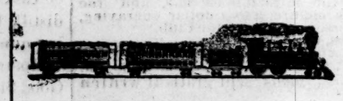
Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 10—tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16, 1879.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at.....6:30 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 2:00 P. M
" Charlotte at.....8:14 A. M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....8:20 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 2:00 P. M
" Wilmington at.....10:00 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 9. Leave Charlotte.....7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Shelby.....11:15 A. M.

No. 10. Leave Shelby.....12:15 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte.....5:00 P. M

The above Trains have Passenger accommodations, and are the only ones permitted to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
sep 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

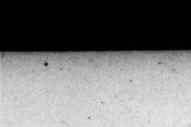
PIANOS $140 TO $400.

All new, and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.
MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
21 East 15th Street, N. Y.
apr. 13—6m.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
CIGARS AND SNUFFS,
North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.
"Indian Girl Cigar Store."
NO. 26 MARKET STREET,
dec 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORHŒA.
THE
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"



SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, &c. Etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Lotteries about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. ——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceided by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $1.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $10.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th. Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec 8—tf.

BOOKS For the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and incompatible, Sterility in women; cause and treatment, Advice to bridegroom, Advice to husbands, Advice to wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celebacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser."

on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc. making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice."

a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 Illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced Physician of many years practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases.——Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. (Established 1877.)

(DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their names and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.——Not a Truss.

december 8—tf

DR. A. G. OLIN

Private Hospital, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Specialty, all Private, Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen, send one dollar for samples of best rubber goods, and valuable information by express. Reliable Female Pills, $5 per box. Private home and nurse for Ladies during confinement.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Mysteries of Nature, Physiology of Marriage, Organs of Generation, Diseases of Youth and Manhood; a wealth of choice and valuable information, of interest to both sexes. Nothing offensive to good taste and refinement. Information never before published. No family should be without it. Address, Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 Clark St.

dec .—tf

OPIUM and MORPHINE habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for full particulars. Dr. Carlton, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

dec 1—tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP
HOUSES AND LOTS.
OR
BUILDING LOTS
IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
Apply to
W. P. CANADAY.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one or either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish, $5 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 31—9m

$55 $77 a Week to Agents. $1 00 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VIKTORE, Augusta, Maine. sept 1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. D. MORILL,
Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
On Third Street.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.
jan 18-1y

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE
REED AND PIPE TOP
ORGANS JUST RECEIVED
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,
BURDETT ORGANS, and
JUBILEE ORGANS,
For sale at
HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music Store.
may 10—tf.

OLD,
TRIED,
AND
TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment,
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-all, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swinny, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

february 1 1y R

GOLD Great chance to make money If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and illustrated family publication, in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug 17-12m.

Rogers' Extra Early Peas.

FOR EARLINESS AND SUPERIOR quality cannot be excelled. White Marrowfat, Black Eye and other good varieties.—Early Snap Berns, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Radish Seed, Potatoes, and a general assortment of Vegetable and Feld Seed of reliable quality, at low prices. (Catalogues sent by mail.) Special attention to orders by mail. C. B. ROGERS, Seed Grower,
dec. 29 133 Market St., Phila.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
apl 19-1y

ZELL'S
Condensed Cyclopedia.

Rarest opportunity for making money is now offered to general agents and canvassers in the South on this exceedingly useful and low priced book. 1000 pp., double column. 700 engravings. 10 double-page colored maps. Only $5 a copy. For terms and territory, address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, DAVIS & Co., Philadelphia.—4t—N. W. A.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. apl 19-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE

HOMELESS.

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

TREMENDOUS excitement over the great reduction and splendid terms offered to buyers of real estate by W. P. CANADAY.

EXAMINE THE LOCATIONS.

A Large 8 Room House corner of 4th and Walnut streets, opposit Col. H. H. Munson's.

A Six Room House on 7th and Walnut streets, the highest part of Wilmington with a splendid view and good water.

SIX Room House on Castle between 6th and 7th streets. Premises complete.

HOUSE and Lot on Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 4th street between Queen and Wooster streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Castle and Queen streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Brunswick between 6th and 7th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Market between 13th and 14th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Queen between 10th and 11th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Harnett and Nixon streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th adjoining the above.

HOUSE and Lot on Church between 5th and 6th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th street near Red Cross street—House new.

HOUSE and Lot next to and adjoining the above—House old.

HOUSE and Lot on Dudley between 9th and 10th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 11th between Church and Castle streets.

I HAVE OTHER BUILDINGS IF THE ABOVE WILL NOT SUIT. E.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS.

AND IN

EXCELLENT LOCALITIES.

LOT on Brunswick between 2nd and 3rd streets—45x100 feet.

LOT next to and adjoining the above—45x100 feet.

THESE Lots are within one Block of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad shops, and within two Blocks of the Carolina Central Railroad Depot. If none of the above or following will suite, I have others that I will sell.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LOTS,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY splendid Building Lots between Market and Princess streets, and Seventeenth and Twentieth streets, in the most beautiful part of Wilmington.

ALSO 120 LOTS.

One Hundred and Twenty Lots between Princess and Chestnut streets and 17th and 20th streets.

120 LOTS MORE.

One Hundred and Ttwent y Lots between Chestnut and Mulberry streets, and 17th and 20th sts.

The size of the above Lots is 30 by 75 feet each.

Good Farming Land.

100 Acres of Good Farming Land in Pender county.

A Small farm in Brunswick county on Town Creek.

THE above property will be sold very cheap for cash, or on terms that will suit the purchaser. NOW is the time to PROVIDE a home for your family. Do not continue to pay high rent and die poor, but buy you a home of your own, and when you are old you will be thankful you had such an opportunity.
W. P. CANADAY.

may 10—tf On Princess Between Front and Second streets.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1879.

Tuesday next is the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Trot out your hornets nests.

MAYOR'S COURT.—The usual law breakers were on their good behavior Saturday night and Sunday last, and his Honor, Mayor Fishblate, postponed his usual Monday morning levee until he had something to work on. Again on Tuesday no city court. Wednesday the cry was "no city court." The reporters became alarmed and swore they would perish of *ennui* if something didn't turn up, with which "to fill up." Thursday ye local's heart was gladdened by the information that a couple of burglars were arrested the night before, and would be investigated upon the arrival of his Honor. They proved to be two colored men answering to the respective names of Glasgow Hill and Irving Washington. They were suspected as having plotted to rob the store of Mr. D. R. Canaday on the corner of 8th and Market streets, and a trap was set for them which they walked into. The store had been robbed several times of watches and articles of less value. Most of the stolen property has been recovered and the worthies are now in the county jail ruminating over the mutability of human affairs and waiting for the Criminal Court to convene.

Thos. Morrissey also colored and one of the heretofore privileged class, viz: a huckstaire, was charged with forestalling the market and was ordered to pony up a five dollar greenback note which he did, and departed declaring he would never sin again.

Friday Edgar Miller and G. Jenkins were charged with an affray. Miller was discharged, and Jenkins was ordered to pay $5 and cost.

A case of disorderly conduct and resisting the police, was disposed of at a cost of $56 fine, which wound up the Mayor's labors for the week.

GRAND CEREMONIAL DEMONSTRATION.—Public Installation of officers elect of the Past Grand Master's Council, and Grand Oriental Feast of the Mystic Order.

The members of Free Love Lodge, No. 1,469 and of Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1,608, G. U. O. O. F., with visiting brethren from sister lodges of the Order, will celebrate the establishment of the Past Grand Master's Council of this city, on Tuesday, May 20, 1879.

The procession of members of the several lodges in full regalia, headed with a band of music, will form on Dock street, right resting on Front, at 2 o'clock, taking the following line of march: Up Front to Market, up Market to Third, up Third to Chesnut, up Chestnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Red Cross, up Red Cross to Fifth, thence to the First Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Campbell streets, where addresses will be delivered by our Right Worthy M. V. P., W. M. T. Forrester and Bro. P. N. F. Geo. W. Price, Jr., after which the procession will reform and return to Dock street, thence to their respective lodges.

The Public Installation of Officers of P. G. M's. Council will take place at the City Hall, at half-past eight o'clock p. m., under the supervision of the S C. M., of the G. U. O., of O. F., after which a Grand Oriental Feast and Floral Decoration, under the supervision of the Daughters of the Household of Ruth, will be enjoyed by all. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Admission (at City Hall) adults 15 cents lady gentleman 25 cents, children 10 cents.

Committee.—J. K. Cutlar, E. Dixon, E. M. Green, G. Willis, Jos. Willis, E. Green, E. Jones, J. W. More, T. F. Hall, and P. W. Lawrence.

The Latest Invention in Useful Household Articles.

Within the last few years there has been expended a great deal of inventive thought and genius upon what may properly be classed as household articles, the most noted results of which are the production of the sewing machine, the wringer, the washing machine, the carpet sweeper, &c. Almost every week we chronicle the advent of some new invention by which the cares and labors of housekeeping are lessened, and woman's work made easier.

The newest thing to challenge our attention and gladden the heart of the housekeeper, is, what is called the NOVELTY BRUSH HOLDER, CARPET STRETCHER and SWEEPER, a very simple contrivance designed to *firmly* hold in position any kind of a brush or duster; having an extension handle that enables one to wash or dust windows, walls or ceilings without the aid of a step ladder. That is one of its conveniences, and it is also one of the best carpet sweepers in the market, holding the brush firmly at an angle. It cleans the carpet thoroughly, raises no dust, and does not wear the carpet like the ordinary broom or brush, and will outwear a half dozen brooms. As a handle for the scrubbing brush it is the best device ever made, no more kneeling on the floor, no more back aches or sore fingers.

As a carpet stretcher alone it is worth its cost, as a carpet of any size can be laid evenly without any of the labor and vexation usually attending such work. It is strong, simple, thoroughly made, cannot get out of order, has no screws, lever or hinges, is compact, cheap and durable.

It is manufactured by Brown & Co., Cincinnati, the well known manufacturers of useful household articles, and is sold only by their agents to housekeepers. The real utility of this article will at once be seen by those most interested, and we predict for it a large sale. Every housekeeper in the land will want one.

Any reliable lady or gentleman wishing remunerative employment, would do well to secure the agency for this county, which can be done by enclosing a stamp for descriptive circular and terms, to BROWN & Co.,
Grand Hotel Building, Cincinnati, O.

Secretary Sherman in Columbus

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 7.—Secretary Sherman arrived here this afternoon and was met at the depot by members of the Republican State Central Committee and a local delegation of Republicans. He spent the afternoon receiving friends at the Neil House. This evening a recention was given in his honor by ex-Governor William Denison, which was largely attended by members of the legislature, state officers, and citizens, regardless of politics.

SERENADE LAST NIGHT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 7.—Secretary Sherman was serenaded at his hotel at eleven o'clock. After brief introductory remarks the Secretary said:

A little over two years ago, when I assumed the office I now hold, the people of the United States were distracted with a very important question. For two years we had nothing in circulation except paper money issued by the government and national banks. Three or four years before this time the people of the country had met with one of those financial revulsions which occur in the history of all nations. Men then engaged in employment were suddenly thrown out of employment. Capital invested in industries was suddenly lost. Enterprises of great moment were suddenly stopped by the panic. The poor became poorer and the rich lost their possessions.

Two years ago, when I assumed the office I now hold, the question came up, which is the best remedy for the matter? A law had been passed by Congress declaring that the best policy for us all was to come back to the specie standard, so that every dollar of money in the hands of the people would be represented by gold and silver coin. That was the law. and I was required to enforce it. I believe honestly that the best policy for all, rich and poor, capital and labor, was to bring our paper money up to the standard of gold coin. This I believe was the only method to bring us out of the panic. I believe that honestly; but I recognize some among you who believe that was not the right course. You believe the right course was to issue more paper money and inflate the currency to bring you relief; but I had the advantage of having the law on my side and a determination to carry out my idea, and I believed it was best for you all. [Applause.]

Now, I did execute the law, and that is all the credit I am entitled to. My friends in Ohio are disposed to extoll me beyond my merits for simply doing my duty. Now, fellow citizens, what has been the result. Your money is all equal to gold coin; your silver dollar is equal to gold coin, although its intrinsic value is less. United States notes and national bank notes are always at par with each other. The result is, all branches of industry are improving. I say to you but for this resumption of specie payments you would still be travelling through the Slough of Despond. Laborers out of employment, capital idle, and the keystone of the whole financial problem, was to bring us back to specie payments—I was going to say back to a Democratic basis.

I told a gentleman to-day I had paid $18,000,000 to bond holders in payment of 6 per cent. bonds. Money received from the sale of 4 per cent. bonds. Before resumption we would have had to pay it in gold coin. but since resumption every dollar has been paid in United States notes. The whole transaction has been accomplished by the exchange of 4 per cent. for 6 per cent. bonds. This has been done without diminishing circulation We have as much United States notes and bank notes as we ever had. I believe in the near future the laboring man will have plenty to do and capital for low rates of interest. This has been a long struggle, but all share the benefit of it, no matter what we bought before the result was accomplished. Since resumption our revenues have increased. Although national taxes are not higher, yet revenues have increased, because business has increased. Our revenues have increased so that for the last year or two we have exported nearly $300,000,000, which is making our country richer and richer. A short time ago it was estimated that over eight hundred millions of bonds were held abroad, whereas we now believe but about one hundred and fifty millions are now held abroad, and we are now ready to pay these in coin. [Applause.]

Since resumption our [illegible] been reduced. In the year 1877 I tried hard to sell some 4 per cent. bonds, and the people thought I was a fool for trying it; yet I sold some $75,000,000. In 1878 I tried again, and, although there was difficulty in selling before resumption, because it required coin to purchase and people had only currency, but since the 1st of January this year, five hundred and fifty millions of 4 per cent. bonds have been disposed of, which means a saving of $11,000,000 in interest every year.

The advantage in our country is that every man has a chance to fill the highest offices in our land if he is but dilligent. In this republic there is no royal road to place. All law can do is to give all men an equal chance Every man should have equal rights, and no distinction should be made between citizens. The black citizen, who has a heart and wife, has the same right to life and liberty as the haughtiest white man living. Every man who marches to the polls exercises the rights of a freeman and should be protected in that right, whether he lives in the swamps of Louisiana, or the sand barrens of Carolina, or this beautiful city. Democrats, Republicans, and Nationals should see that the United States, and not Louisiana, South Carolina, New York city, or any city, make laws which secure every man in the free enjoyment of one vote at every election, and no more. What we want is a fair election law, having additional barriers which will protect the purity of elections, and not the repeal of those we now have. It will be said, why not leave the matter for the states to settle for themselves? My answer is this: states do regulate the election of state and municipal officers, but members of Congress, who exercise your political power in the national government, are officers of the United States in the sense that the Constitution has expressly said that Congress may provide the mode of electing Congressmen. Now, the people elect the electors, who elect the President and Legislatures, who elect Senators, and the national government has no right to interfere with the election of Senators; but Congress ought to provide laws to prevent any man from casting forty or more tissue paper ballots at one election and then go quit of punishment. You must take nothing from the nation for the state, and nothing from the state for the nation. The nation must prescribe the mode of electing the members of Congress; the state subordinate officers. You can do nothing with local laws, and you must do it by national law. You have a national judiciary whom you could invest with enforcement of that law.—Now, these are the ideas of the next few years; the ideas of the future of the country. We will have others but the most important will be whether we shall have honest elections and honest money, and I am in favor of both.

I want to make one personal remark about myself. Some of my newspaper friends have tried to make me a candidate for Governor of Ohio, but I hope none of you will vote for me in convention or before the people. I propose to stick to my present place until the question of resumption is settled beyond the shadow of a doubt. I want to convince everybody that the experiment of resumption is a success; that we can resume; that the United States is not bound to have its notes hawked about at a discount; but that a note of the United States may travel about the world, everywhere received as the equal to gold coin, and as good as any ever issued by any nation, either in ancient or modern times.

A DISGUSTED LANDLORD.—It is common for travelers to request hotel keepers to deposit valuables in their safes for security, and landlords always handle these evidences of solidity with pleasure, feeling safer as to their board bill. But there travel people who so mislead the landlord as to contents of parcels that it is perhaps best to know what you are handling. Not long ago a somewhat rural party came into the Yarboro on the western train, and walking up to the clerk's desk made his mark upon the register. He then asked for the proprietor, whose portly form at once appeared. The guest asked him to put in a place of perfect security a small but plethoric satchel which he carried, assuring him that the contents were very valuable. It was put in a safe and the man assigned to a room. A few hours later he came back to the office and asked for his satchel. The proprietor, who had the only key to the safe was hunted up, and opened that depository of valuables. The party took the treasure to his room, but soon returned with it, and again the landlord had to put it away. This performance of taking the satchel out of the safe and replacing it therein was repeated thrice each day, for a week, unt l the landlord was both puzzled and thoroughly disgusted. It was noticed that the proportions of the satchel had grown smaller, and this was another puzzle. At last the man came up and made his last call for his property, asking for his bill at the same time, Both were given, the bill being for $15. At the amount of this he expressed great surprise, and said that it was a big charge just for a room. He then declared that since in the hotel he had not eaten a single meal. To prove this he opened the mysterious satchel, when there appeared the bones of a hen or two and some bread crumbs. It was true and the disgusted hotelist saw at once that the valuable bag, so carefully tended and the source of so much trouble, contained just sufficient provisions to last the countryman a week. The bill was put at $6, paid, and the rural party departed.—*Observer.*

Hon. Walter L. Steele, of North Carolina, has felt a call to vindicate the memory of the kuklux, and in a recent speech has attributed the rise and progress of that order to the outrages perpetrated on southern people by the so-called carpet bag governments, which for several years after the late war controlled most of the southern states. The defence and vindication are ingenious, and would be able, but for the fact that the premise from which the honorable gentleman reasons is entirely false. The kuklux were in full blast in the county of Guilford before the election of 1868, when by the adoption of the new Constitution the so-called carpet-baggers obtained control of this state, and the order had been in existence in some of the western counties of the state for a good while before the organization was established in Guilford. So that Mr. Steele's defence is entirely worthless.—*North State.*

The Darlington (S. C.) *News* says: "More negroes have bought mules this year in Darlington county than ever before. They buy them from merchants on time, in most cases, giving a lien on the crop, and at prices ranging from $3 40 to $150." And in another connection it thus laments, seemingly in wilful blindness: "In some sections of the county farmers find it almost impossible to hire hands from the fact that nearly every negro in the neighborhood is renting land. If this state of things continues to become more and more general every year, it does not require the prophet's aid nor that of his son to foretell the inevitable result—worn-out land, poor cultivation, poor crops, and poor people."

Twenty-nine persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at the U. S. Court at Statesville, for violations of the internal revenue laws.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE,)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall!

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall

Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masoniq Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 434, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 17, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month,

I. O. B. B.

North State Lodge No. 222, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall,

I. O. O G. T.

Wilmington Lodge No. 61, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

I. O, OF G. S, AND D. S.

Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

Ingenious, meets every Tuesday evening

Union, meets every Wednesday evening

Loving Union, meet every Wednesday evening.

Damon and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.

Fidelity, meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end, of Evans's building, on Princess street.

Mt Zion, meets 1st and 2d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets

NEW ADVISEMENTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8.—1y

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of material diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

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FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing,

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.

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Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land,

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to A. McDONALD,
Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.
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"It is worth double the price"—Ottawa, (Canada), Advertiser.

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☞ A Supplement will be given in every number for 1879, containing a full size pattern sheet for a lady's, or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive during the year, twelve of these patterns, so that these alone will be worth more than the subscription price. Great improvements will also be made in other respects.☜

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Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1879, in addition to the usual quantity of short stories, Five Original Copyright Novelettes will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Jane G. Austin, and that unrivalled humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife."

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Two Copies for $3.50, three copies for $4.50, with a copy of the premium picture (24 x 30) "Christ Blessing Little Children," a five dollar engraving, to the person getting up the club. Four Copies for $6.50, six copies for $9.00, ten copies for $11.00, with an extra copy of the Magazine for 1879, as a premium to the person getting up the club. Five Copies for $8.00, seven copies for $10.50, twelve copies for $17.00, with both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1879, and the premium picture, a five dollar engraving, to the person getting up the Club.

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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

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ASH & ROBBINS,

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March 30—1 y.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytebhnic Institute Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

jy 20 1m

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

May 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened and closed dull, at 26½ cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 131 casks at that price,

ROSIN—The market opened steady at $1 00 for Strained and $1 02½ for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market was steady at 77½ cts per bbl, of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and $2 10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, with small sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10¾	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	11½	" "
Middling	11¾	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	4 bales
Spirits turpentine	243 casks
Rosin	1,020 bbls
Tar,	3 bbls
Crude turpentine	60 bbls

May 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article opened firm at 26½ cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported later of 80 casks at 26¼ cents

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 00 for Strained and $1 02½ for Good Strained. No sales reported in either grade. Sales reworthed of a mixed lot of 75bbls. at $2 250@$3 50 the latter for Extra Pale.

TAR.—The market opened steady the receipts of the day being disposed of at 77½ cents per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip, and $2 10 for new Virgin.

COTTON—The market for this article opened firm, but withuot reported sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	11¼	" "
Middling,	11½	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	2 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	82 casks
Rosin,	489 bbls
Tar,	39 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	157 bbls

May 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 26¼ cents per gallon, for country packages, with sales reported of 164 casks at that figure, closing firm.

ROSIN—The market was quiet and steady at $1 00 for Strained and $1 02½ for Good Stained. No sales reported of Strained rosins.

TAR—Market for this article was steady, the receipts of the day being placed at 82½ cents per bbl, of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm with small sales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cents	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	11⅛	" "
Middling,	11¾	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

May 14

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26¼ cents per gallon for country packages. Sales reported of 50 casks at that price, and 70 do city distilled at 26½ cents, the market closing quieter.

ROSIN.—Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at $1 05 and 100 do Extra No 2 at $1 25, and 50 do Low No 1 a $1 40 per bbl.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at 82½ cts per bbl, of 280 lbs, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and $2 10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was firm, with small sales reported at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	—cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	11⅛	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

May 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 cents per gallon bid for regular packages, with sales reported later of 20 casks at 26¼ cents, and 150 do at 26½ cents, closing steady.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 00 for Strained, $1 05 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Common Strained and 500 do Strained at $1, and 65 do Extra Good Strained at $1 10 per bbl.

TAR—Market was steady at 82½ cents per bbl. of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day deing disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales reported of 251 bbls at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and $2 10 for new Virgin, market steady:

COTTON—The market opened firm and nominally unchanged, there being no stock to operate with. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11	" "
Strict Good Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	11½	" "
Middling	11¾	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	16 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	283 casks.
Rosin,	889 bbls.
Tar,	48 "
Crude turpentine,	222 "

May 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 26 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 125 casks at 26 cents.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 00 for Strained, $1 05 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 50 bbls Extra Pale at $3 72. No sales of common rosins.

TAR.—Market was steady at 82½ cts per bbl., of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 Yellow Dip and Virgin, and $2 10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with sales reported of 14 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	11¼	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	11¾	" "
Middling,	12	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	17 bales
Spirits Turpentine	164 casks
Rosin,	656 bbls
Tar,	216 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	250 bbls

FOR HEATH AND PLEASURE

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SPRINGS.

THESE SPRINGS are situated four miles south of Shelby and six miles north of Whitaker's, on the Air-Line R. R. The mineral waters are sulphur and chalybeate. The properties of the sulphur are iron, sulphur and magnesia. Properties combined are beneficial to all disease, and nevr fail to cure the most obstinate cases, as many will testify. The chalbeate waters cannot be surpassed, having wrought many almost miraculous cures.

These Celebrated Springs will be open first of April, and the prices are in reach of all: having been greatly reduced this season.

Bathing houses, croquet grounds, ten-pen alley, and other amusements and attractions free for visitors. Hacks running from this place will meet visitors at Shelby or at Whitaker's, on Air-Line R. R., upon short notice to the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD.

Per day	$1 25
Per week	7 00
Per month	30 00
For two or more months	18 00

Children and servants half price.
For further particulars, address
W. G. PATTERSON, Prop'r.
Shelby, N. C., March 18th, 1879.

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P. H. O'Brian, of San Francisco, Cal, says: "Herald Compound is the best cement for broken wares I ever saw. I have articles mended with it that stands as good as before they were broken." Sold by all druggists and country merchants, or if your druggist hasn't got it, nor wont send for it, send 25 cents for a bottle to
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WADESBORO, N. C.
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U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. apl 19-1y

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